BY TELEGRAPH.

THE STATE SUPREME COURT.

THE NEGRO BOND QUESTION - ARGUMENTS OF MESSES. M'GOWAN AND WHALEY.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS] COLUMBIA, April 22 .- In the Supreme Court to-day the case of Margaret M. Calhoun, et al, and express their views on Chandler's speech. bonds given in payment for the purchase of negroes, was resumed.

General S. McGowan concluded his powerful speech against the validity of the bonds.

He was followed by Mr. Whaley, whose argument on the same side was unanimously pronounced by the judges, and members of the bar present, one of the ablest speeches yet made on this question. It was listened to bold ground that the present Constitution of South Carolina, when adopted by Congress, became an act of Congress to all intents and purwhich foroids Congress to pass a law it now. This will vacate a number of offices. violating the obligation of contracts, though such power is denied to the several States of the Union. He reviewed the history of the proceedings and acts of Congress and of the State Convention of 1868. annulling all contracts where the consideration was for the purchase of slaves, and contended that the act of the Legislature forbidding such cases to be entered on the dockets of the courts of the State was in conformity with the gress on the subject and with the this cou. was, therefore, limited to a general carried out and enforced. He contended that the question, "What is the constitution

government. Messrs. Noble and Thompson will be heard on the opposite side to-morrow, and General McGowan will close in reply. The arguments in the case have been phonographically reported, and will, it is said, be published in full.

of a State?" was a political question, not one

for judicial determination, and rested with

Congress, which was bound to see whether the

EUROPE.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE CUBAN QUESTION. LONDON, April 22.—In commenting on the Cuba question, the Telegraph says: "England is unbiassed, but English interests are best served by Spain's retaining her authority over Cuba. It would not be England's duty to interfere against the independence of Cuba, but her good offices might be useful in averting a quarrel between the United States and Spain." The seizure of the Mary Powell is designated as a mad act implicating England, Spain's best friend, in her quarrel with the United States. The Telegraph also argues that the Cubans can never willingly attach themselves to the American rule.

The Owl says that Grant has run mad on Cuba. It thinks England and France will fight the United States should attempt to wrest Cuba from Spain. Grant longs for a foreign war, and the prevailing feeling a nong American officials is one of hatred toward England and in a less degree toward France. The Owl adds that a yacht leaves in a day or two for Cuba, to ascertain the exact position of affairs, and declares the belief that a heavy storm is

A REDUCTION OF THE FRENCH EXPORT TAX ON BRANDIES FOR AMERICA URGED.

Paris, April 20.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday a discussion arose concerning the duty on brandies exported to the United States. A reduction of the present rates of duty was sugchange would be favorable alike to French ercial and American financial interests. SPANISH FINANCES—PROPOSITION TO ABOLISH THE

SALT AND TOBACCO MONOPOLIES.

MADRID, April 20.—Signor Figuerola, Minis ter of Finance, presented the annual budget to the Constituent Cortes yesterday afternoon He proposed to effect reform in the system prohibitory duties, after a period of six years by gradually reducing such duties. He recom mends that the amount of floating debt b fixed by law at 600,000,000 reals. The receipts for the current year are estimated at 2,000,000,-900 reals. The Minister proposes that the salt and tobacco monopolies be abated in 1870. DEBATE IN THE CORTES.

MADRID, April 22.-In the debate in the Cortes the leader of the Repulicans said that the only alternative of the majority was to re-

store the Bourbons or to inaugurate a republic Senor Zorilla replied that the restoration of the Bourbons was absolutely impossible, and the establishment of a republic would be a national calamity. The majority, he asserted, would certainly succeed in obtaining a King.

WASHINGTON

SENATE PROCEEDINGS-REFRACTORY WITNESSES THE FLOOD AT THE NORTH-THE NOMINATION OF SANFORD TABLED-SPRAGUE AT BAY. WASHINGTON, April 22.-The Senate postponed the San Juan treaty.

Captain Henry A. Wise, formerly Chief of the Naval Ordnance Bureau, died yesterday at The nominations to-day were only a half do-

sen.' Mone of them Southerners. Messrs. Young, Ramsdell and Show, of the New York Tribune, Washington Bureau, have refused to divulge the source of their information regarding the Perry-Hale correspondence as involving a breach of faith and calculated to injure them in their business. The Senate

commi tes allowed the correspondents to de-Admiral Davis reports that the allies refused to allow a bearer of dispatches to our Paraguayan Minister, McMahon, to pass their

The President withdrew the nomination of

James B. Townsend as Marshal of North Mis-

The Senate has confirmed Dumas as Consul-General for Liberia. The details of the flood at the North are ter

rible; and at Granby, Canada, eleven persons were swept away. The flood at Albany, New York, was within two feet of the flood of 1857. The Merrimse, at Concord, was higher than

The Senate will doubtless remain in session all night, unless the adjourning resolution is recensidered. There was a big fight to-day over Sanford for Spain; the nomination was finally tabled by twenty to thirty. This leaves three nominations for first-class missions in

MIn the Senate to-day, Sprague, in replyin to Nye, who made a personal explanation, and Abbot, of North Carolina, who defended General Burnside, said he had expected to be ridi culed and pronounced drunk and crazy, but there was a multitude behind him equally intoxicated, equally crazy. During his speech, still alluding to Nye, Abbot and Anthony, Sprague said: "Is there anything left in the

constitution of our fathers that remains sacred yet, against which you do not dare to raise your paricidal hands ?"

At Ottawa, Canada, a notice was given to day in the Commons, of a bill of indemtity against the United States, for failing to adopt precautionary measures against the Fenians. The mover said the object was to give members an opportunity to speak on the subject

HEAVY WHISKEY SEIZURES.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—Supervisor Creecy resterday seized nineteen thousand barrels of whiskey, about all in the city at wholesale. It is not charged that all have evaded the tax, but the owners must present proof of payment before release.

THE TEST OATH IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, April 22 -General Canby issued an order to-day, requiring all persons holding office in Virginia, who were elected to the same poses, and that there is no law of the land and who have not taken the test oath, to take

BALTIMORE ITEMS.

BALTIMORE, April 22 .- The Virginia delegation, headed by Robert E. Lee, are here in behalf of the Virginia Valley Railroad. The deputation were received by the Mayor and city authorities. A business meeting occurs tomorrow at 4 o'clock.

Chief Justice Chase has decided that Butler's plea of limitation was bad, but as the seizures were made by the provost marshal. itution of 1868. The jurisdiction of and the complainants having failed to plead that the provost marshal was Butler's agent, jurisdiction, as the Supreme Court of the land, judgment could not issue. The case was conto see that the organic law of the land is tinued, with the privilege of the complainants amending their plea-the complainants paying costs for the past proceedings.

THE CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH CARO-LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.

constitution established a republican form of At the annual meeting of this company, in Columbia, on Saturday, the Committee on Proxies reported eight thousand two hundred and eleven shares represented. The reports of the president, secretary, treasurer and superintendent were referred to a committee, who made a favorable report in regard to the manner in which these officers had discharged their duties, which was unanimously adopted.

The following resolutions were passed: Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Board of Directors, prior to each general meeting of the stockholders, to appoint a special committee of three stockholders to verify

proxies, and report to such meetings the amount of stock represented.

Resolved, That this company regard with favor the proposed consolidation with the Columbia and Augusta Railroad, and that a committee be appointed to arrange with a like committee, from the other company, the terms of consolidation, to be submitted for ratification or rejection to meetings of the stockhold-ers of the two companies, to be called in pur-suance of the acts of the Legislatures of Geor-gia, North and South Carolina, authorizing the idation of these companies

The time of meeting of the stockholders has been changed to the third Wednesday in April for 1870.

The Committee on Nominations for direct tors to serve for the ensuing year, reported the following ticket, which was unanimously elected: William Johnston, J. A. Young, W. H. Neal, A. B. Davidson, of North Carolina; Giles J. Patterson, G. G. McClure, of Chester; William R. Robertson, James H. Rion, of Fairfield; A. B. Spring, of York; John Fisher, L. D. Childs, C. D. Melton, vice A. R. Taylor, who declined a re-election, of Columbia.

RANK REBELLION.-The State Journal, the Radical organ in Richmond, Va., reports the following startling occurrence:

The Flag Hissed in a Richmond Th An accident occurred last hight at the high-mond Theatre, during the performance of the "Forty Thieves," which proves beyond perad-venture of a doubt that the people of Rich-mond are "thoroughfy reconstructed and Americanized." One of the actors, during a mediay song made up of pursary rhymes, and medley song made up of nursery rhymes, and odds and ends, happened to sing, when it came to his turn,

"The Star-spangled Banner, long may it wave." Ere he had completed the line, there were hisses from different parts of the house; whereupon Bishop caught up the refrain from his brother actor and added, "O'er Afric's burning sands.

"O'er Afric's burning sands,"
which was received with the most deafening applause from all varts of the house, long centinued and enthusiastic. It was encored, and the same scene re-enacted. A number of army officers present (all honor to them) left the house, to manifest their indignation at this insult effered to their country's flag. The few "hisses" offered would not have amounted to anything; but when the ribald jest, at the expense of the flag, received such a tremendous outburst of exultant delight, there was no mistaking the true sentiment of the vast majority of the house.

Had the officers, who to their honor left the the theatre, any objections to the Star-spangled Banner waving "O'er Afric's burning

SAMBO IN THE NEW YORK HOTELS .- A New

York letter says:

It seems that our hotel keepers pay not the slightest regard to the Civil Rights bill. There is not a single hotel in New York, except, perhaps, a miserable den in some obscure quarter, where a man and brother would be allowed to eat and sleep. Some weeks ago the editor of the Anti-Slavery Standard applied by letter to the leading hotels for accommodation for "a Massachusetts lady of wealth, intelligence and culture, and her son, a gentlemanly young man of liberal education, both slightly colored," and received answers which he publishes in the Tribune. These answers are worth quoting, as showing the position of leading New York hotels on the social equality question:

St. Nicholas. "Never had such an application before. The parties had better make a personal application."

before. The parties and solutions application."
Metropolitan. "Very sorry, but could not possibly do so. Would lose all our guests, most likely, if we did."
Astor House. "Impossible."
Fifth Avenue. "Will give an answer another

Hoffman House. "Will send an answer." Everett House. "Proprietor in Massachu-etts. Will send an answer when he returns

Everett House. "Proprietor in Massachusetts. Will send an answer when he returns on Saturday."

St. James. Sent letter declining.
Breveort House. Sent letter declining.
Westmineter. "Not posssible. Would have every guest leave if we did."

Clarendon. "Impossible to make any promises, as we are very full about this time. Besides our guests are generally such as stay with us some time every year, and not like at other hotels, come and go irregularly."

Mr. Summer ought to put those into his scrap-book at once.

agrap-book at once.

The wealth of Wall-atreet must be vastly overrated, or else the bankers and brokers doing business therein and thereat out think it is no sin to perjure themselves in making out their tax returns. In a list of ever two hundred and fifty houses who made returns last year, only about fifty confess to a capital of over \$50,000, and only one half of this number pay tax on a capital of ever \$100,000. Duncan, Sherman & Co. come up to the captain's office like men, and pay tax on a capital of softo, like men, and pay tax on a capital of softo, like men, and pay tax on a capital of \$600,000 and like men, and pay tax on a capital of softo, like men, and pay tax on a capital of \$600,000 and like men, and pay tax on a capital of \$600,000 and like men, and pay tax on a capital of \$600,000 and like men, and pay tax on a capital of \$600,000 and like men, and pay tax on a capital of \$600,000 and like men, and pay tax on a capital of \$600,000 and like men, and pay tax on a capital of \$600,000 and like men, and pay tax on a capital of \$600,000 and like men, and pay tax on a capital of softo silve men, and pay tax on a capital of softo silve men, and pay tax on a capital of softo silve men, and pay tax on a capital of softo silve men, and pay tax on a capital of softo silve men, and pay tax on a capital of softo silve men, and pay tax on a capital of softo silve men, and pay tax on a capital of softo silve men, and pay tax on a capital of softo silve men, and pay tax on a capital of softo silve men, and pay tax on a capital of softo silve men, and pay tax on a capital of softo silve men, and pay tax on a capital of softo silve men, and pay tax on a capital of softo silve men, and like men, an

THE WAR CLOUD.

Chandler's Speech in the Senate on the Alabama Claims-A Loud Bray at the British Lion-"Canada or Fight" the New Watchword.

In the United States Senate, on Monday, Senator Chandler, of Michigan, offered a resolution that President Grantswap off the Alabama claims for the whole of the British North American Provinces, and that he be directed to open negotiations on that basis. In support of this patent plan the senator made a wild, loud harangue, of which the key-note was Canada or fight. Incidentally he had read all his former mouthings on the bloody British question, with which he has emptied the Senate and filled the Globe during all the years since 1861. His resolution reads as follows :

Resolved. That in the judgment of the Senate, the true solution of all controversies between Great Britain and the United States will be found in a surrender of all the British Possessions in North America to the people of the United States, and that the President be and is hereby requested to open negotiations as soon as practicable for a settlement of all matters in dispute upon that basis. ate upon that basis

SPEECH OF SENATOR CHANDLER. Mr. Chandler, in his speech in support of the resolution, said that he thought it was time we should say precisely what we mean. There was no occasion longer to delay the declaration. The senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) the senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) the other day made a speech, from which the injunction of secrecy had been removed, and which had now become public, showing our relations with Great Britain. He congratulated the Senate and the country upon the advance which the senator from Massachusetts had made upon this question. Seven years ago, in the year 1862, he (Mr. Chandler) had had occasion many times to allude to this very subject before the people of his own State and out of it, and to assert that every depredation on American citizens ought and should be paid for by the government of Great Britain. In 1864, before General Sherman had reached the sea, and before the capture of Savannah, he effered a certain resolution in this chamber, which was a certain resolution in this chamber, which was lost. He had read at the time a dispatch from the newspapers, dated Toronto, December 13, 1864, that the St. Albans' raiders had been dis-1864, that the St. Albans' raiders had been discharged for want of a jurisdiction. The Canadian authorities made up their minds to protect these raiders, who, under the patronage of Jeff. Davis, came within our borders to burn, to murder and destroy, and then return to the British provinces. Alarm prevailed along the frontier, and in his own city (Detroit) many of the citizens for a long time slept on their arms. In view of all the facts then elaborately stated, and which Mr. Chaudler now read from the Congressional Globe, he offered a preamble setting forth that raids had been organized in Canada and Nova Scotia, newly enlisted in the British provinces by persons claiming to bold commissions from the rebel government of the south, for the purpose of robbing and murdering peaceable citizens, burning cities and villages, piratically capturing and burning merchant's vessels, and plundering unarmed citizens of the United States; and further, that the people of the British provinces seem disposed to produce of the British provinces seem disposed to pro-tect those British thieves; and this preamble was followed by a resolution that the Commitwas followed by a resolution that the Commit-tee on Military Affairs inquire into the expe-diency of immediately enlisting an army corps to watch and defend our shores from all hos-tile demonstrations. He at that time asked the consideration of the resolution, but Mr. Reverdy Johnson objected. In a subsequent speech he explained what he meant, namely, that the base of the resolution me in the Care

speech he explained what he meant, namely, that the base of the rebellion was in the Canadas. A steamboat was seized at the mouth of the Detroit River, within twelve miles of the city, and even a piano taken out of it. These pirates were from and protected by the Canadas. The people of Detroit lay on their arms day and night to protect the citizens from apprehended incursions of the marauders and murderers and incendiaries. No punishment was even inflicted upon any of those criminals by the Canadian Government. That governprehended incursions of the marauders and murderers and incendiaries. No punishment was even inflicted upon any of those criminals by the Canadian Government. That government, however, did pay for the robbery of the Bank of St. Albans, but there was no apology, no compromise; no friendly act to wipe out the greatest outrages ever perpetrated. He then effered another preamble, setting forth the agency of the British Government and of prominent subjects of that country in aiding the rebellion, and concluding with a resolution that the Secretary of State be instructed immediately to make out a list of every ship and cargo destroyed by rebel pirates at a fair valuation, with a rate of interest of six per cent. from the time of capture to the date of the presentation of the claim, and demand payment from the Bruish Government; full for all history. time of capture to the date of the presentation of the claim, and demand payment from the Bruish Government in full for all ships and cargoss thus destroyed. He moved that the proposition be referred to the Committee on Commerce. The president pro tem. said that it required unanimous consent, and having asked whether there was any objection, Mr. Reverdy Johnson said be objected. Mr. Chandler said that before offering this resolution he had an interview with General Grant.

Reversly Johnson said be objected. Mr. Chandler said that before offering this resolution he had an interview with General Grant, who was at that time at the front, and said to him, "We have six hundred ships of war in cemmission, armed and provisioned, and ready for action, with 54,000 sailors, and never before now so well prepared to demand compensation or reparation from England at the cannon's mouth." He asked General Grant if the aspect of war should rise in the East, how long it would take him to capture Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington? General Grant replied that it was better at that time the rebels should furnish the garvisens because there was no further use for the navy. He said he could capture these forts in thirty days. At that time five or six hundred armed ships could be concentrated at any given point on the Atlantic coast. Mr. Chandler could not make this statement when he offered the resolution. Ne meant business when he did so. He meant that the claims against Great Britain should be promptly paid in full, and if not paid, the worst for Great Britain. The resolution was afterwards referred to the Committee on Foreign Rela-Great Britain. The resolution was afterwards referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and elept the sleep that knows no waking. He supposed that the chairman of that committee had the resolution in his pocket. He thought the Committee on Foreign Relations, as well as the country, had made progress up to his time. That was in the summer of 1864. All remembered that General Grant, in the spring of 1865, had advanced with his army into Virginia, when the rebelliou collapsed, and this left our army and navy free to act, but the time to demand compensation at the cannon's mouth had passed. On the 15th of January, 1866, he followed up this subject with another resolutions. He effered it as a peace measure. He desired Great Britain to repudiate the acts of her piratical subjects. If Great Britain should decide that the torch should settle the questions at issue, he was willing to accept that mode of settlement. The resolution was referred to

issue, he was willing to accept that mode of settlement. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which made no report; but as the Secretary of State did press the business contemplated by the resolution, and formally made a demand on Great Britain, he (Mr. Chandler) inferred that the Committee on Foreign Relations had received assurances from the Secretary of State that no further legislative action was required at that time, and the chairman of the committee assured him that stuch was the case. The at that time, and the chairman of the committee assured him that such was the case. The
bill had been effered and refused, and further
negotiations declined. "Great Britain had even
repudiated our claims, and insciently informed
our government that further negotiation was
offensive to her. He read from efficial
decuments to show this fact, and that
no good could follow from the prolongation
of the controversy. In this he agreed with
the british Minister. Now we were informed
that no part of the negotiation is open; that
negotiation is closed. At that time he said
that Great Britain should pay the bill of damsees, otherwise we should have non-intercourse with her, and with this view he offered
a preamble concluding with a resolution that

in the way of peaceful propositions, in November, 1867, he offered a resolution declaring our determination to maintain strict neutrality between Great Britain and Abyssinia, guaruteing to the flags of both belligerents equal privileges on land and water. This resolution was an exact copy of the declaration of Great Britain proclaimed on the 14th of May, 1861, simply changing the names of the countries to this resolution. Objection was interposed by Mr. Sumner, who thought it were better the resolution should lie on the table. It was laid on the table, but a few days afterwards called up. At the request of Mr. Chandler, the clerk read the remarks he made on that occasion, in the course of which he said he was for giving G eat Britain a dose of her ow. medicine, and not a homosopathic one. He repeated, every one of the propositions to which he had adverted was in the interest of peace, and the resolution which he had offered to-day afforded the only peaceful solution of our difficulties. Why should we agree on negotiation? We have had treaty after treaty, and rejected them. This leads to irritation. He uttered the same sentiments he did now two years and a half ago. He would have required a mortgage for the amount due; the mortgage was recorded, and the security good. He beheved we had now put this matter on a proper basis. If Great Britain should meet us in a friendly spirit, acknowledge her wrong, and cede all her interest in the Canadas in settlement of these claims, we have perpetual peace with Great Britain; but if she does not, we must conquer peace. We cannot afford to have an enemy's base so near to us. It is a national necessity that we should have the British Possessions. He hoped such a negotiation would be opened, and that it will be a peaceful one; but if it should not be, and England insists on war, then let the war be short, sharp, and decisive. If war should come, he would say now that the sixty thousand veteran soldiers of Michigan' would take the contract to eapture the Canadas in thirty days w

CHARLESTON, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1869.

our ministers abroad preclaimed this government overthrown, because they were nearly all in the interest of seession, it was wonderful that it was thought so abroad. France thought that it was a good time to establish an empire on this continent; Great Britain also songht to make up an empire from the late United States. Great Britain and France were in accord with the rebelliou. If the United States had been overthrown the empire would have been established; but the United States were not overthrown, and therefore the rebellion was not established. When the Emperor Napoleon was informed that the occupation of Mexico would lead to war with over one million of men, he informed that the occupation of Mexico would lead to war with over one million of men, he withdrew his army from Mexico. He had staked the cause of the empire on the success of the rebellion. Great Britain staked her empire on the sea. She knew the rebellion must succeed, or she must abandon the continent. In conclusion Mr. Chandler expressed the hope that the resolution would be passed.

Mr. Sumner moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and it was so referred.

AFFAIRS IN THE STATE.

Laurens. Martin East, a colored man of Laurens District, charged with the murder of Henry McCoy, a freedman of the same district, was brought before Judge Vernon on the 13th inst., upon a writ of habeas corpus, for application for bail, which was granted.

Edgefield. At an election for township officers of the Turkey Creek or Edgefield Township, held on the 13th instant, the following efficers were elected without opposition: Selectmen—John Huiet, Bennett Holland, Wm. Lott. Clerk—E. H. Youngblood. Surveyors—First District, D. H. Tompkins; Second District, L. Q. Lovelace, Third District, Abram Broadwate. Constable—Hiram Feaster.

Sumter.

Newberry. The Newberry Herald publishes the followestate in No. 1, or Newberry Township, \$397,-631; personal property in same, \$284,054—total, \$681,685. Assessed value of real estate in No. 8, or Mendenhall Township, \$128,330; personal property in the same, \$67,996—total, \$196,326.

The citizens interested in the establishment of a sorgho sugar manufactory, in Newberry, assembled at the Courthouse, on Wednesday last. The meeting was full and much interest was manifested. An organization was effected with Kon. R. Moorman as president and the following directors: Mesers. Henry Blease, M. Barre, W. H. Webb, James M. Barter and Dr. S. Fant. The following preamble and resolution were then adopted: Whereas, the meeting has been called to organize a company for the purpose of manufacturing sugar and syrupe from the sorghum cane; and whereas, they expect to obtain their right for this district, from the Louisville Sorgho Manufacturing Company—the original patentees. Resolved, That the president and directors now appointed by this meeting be authorized and empowered to proceed to arrange the terms of contract between said patentees and this company, procure the right for this county, and do such other acts as may be found necessary to carry out the objects of this meeting. The citizens interested in the establishmen

Darlington. The Darlington Democrat says: "During last week we had very cold weather for this season, and some frost. Planting has been backward in consequence, and the gardens very much injured. We now have mild, warm weather, with little prospect of any more cold or frost. There has been very little rain this month, and the ground needs a sprinkle very much. With a good start now, and favorable weather, the crop prospects will not be much lessened by the lateness of the season."

and lavorante weather, the crop prospects will not be much lessened by the lateness of the season."

An indignation meeting was held at Timmonsville, on the 11th inst., on account of the marriage on the previous day, by H. D. Cook, (white) of Jim Gour (black as the ace of spades) to Bet Hancock (white.) Rev. John M. Timmons was called to the chair, and Jas. N. Garner requested to act as secretary. The chairman explained the object of the meeting to be to give expression on a recent marriage of a negro to a white weman by a white magistrate of this place. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Byrd, Captain Johnson and others, all strongly opposing the above marriage. Afterwards the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That we look upon the marriage of Bet Hancock (white) to Jim Gour (black) as contrary to the laws of God and civil society, and we take this method to express our indignation not only in this case but in all like cases, and will use our best efforts to prevent such a disgraceful occurrence in this community again. Resolved, That we censure the magistrate (white) who married them, and return thanks to Stephen Gett (colored) for refusing to marry the above party.

THE RAILHOAD TO GOURDIN'S.—We have been kindly permitted to examine a letter written by Mr. George W. Earle, the accomplished engineer-in-chief of the survey made, previous to the war, of the proposed South Carolina Central. This letter contains encouraging statements in regard to the character of country and probable cost of grading said road from this point to Gourdin's. That part of the country, he says, is "so level that it would acarcely matter where the road was located. With the exception of a little grading about the Town of Manning, and the treeling of the two swamps near there, (which I do not think would require more than half a mile together,) the more clearing, grabbing and ditching the road-red, would be needed to receive the crossites and iron. I should not think the grading ought to cost more than \$1000 per mile, or an average." It has been further estimated that the forty miles from this point to Gourdin's may be made ready to receive the iron for the sum of \$100,000. This is as much, it is supposed, as the people would be required to dc. The iron, it is supposed, would cost about \$225,000, to raise which, it is intimated, the Northeastern Bailroad would endorse the bonds of the new company.—Sumter Watchman.

PERSONAL.

-Patti will appear at Fisk's Opera House in New York in 1872. She will receive \$1000 a

-Paris courts have decided, in the case of Madame Carvalho, that the prevalence of an epidemic in a city does not release a singer from

an engagement. -Queen Victoria will visit Switzerland again this year, and make also a trip to Sicily and Greece. She will avoid Florence and Rome, and go by steamer from Genoa to Palermo.

-Barney Aaron has issued a sweeping challenge to "fight Jim Collins, or any other man in the world, black or white, at 120 pounds, for \$1500 a side," and adds : "I mean business." -Mr. A. T. Stewart's property on Broadway alone is worth about \$5,000,000. Mr. W. B.

\$3,000,000. The Lorillard estate has \$8,000,000 invested in that thoroughfare. -A report was lately circulated in London that Miss Braddon had become insane. It was quickly contradicted, the only foundation for the story being that the lady is engaged on a

Astor's real estate on Broadway is worth about

new story, which will probably sell better on account of the erroneous rumor. -Miss Ada L. Webb, the actrees, one of the "Webb Sisters," has sued a Mr. John Shae in the Wayne County, Michigan, Circuit Court, for breach of promise of marriage, laying the da nages at \$50,000. She had abandoned the stage in deference to the wishes of her intend-

ed busband. -A Georgia correspondent, who has been to see Alexander H. Stephens, says that he is almost unable to move about, and has little hope of ever being able to walk again. His principal anxiety is about his book, for which he has the material prepared but not the physical strength to put it together.

-Artemus Ward's Lecture is about to be published simultaneously in New York and London. It is to be printed, with an attempt to represent, by the arrangement of spaces, and by the use of different kinds of type, the peculiarities of the lecturer's voice. There are to be thirty-six illustrations from the panorama which the lecture illustrated. The book will have an introduction by Mr. T. W. Robert-

-Greeley, of the Tribune, if disappointed g not getting an office, it is pleasant to see, retains his usual genial good nature, in so far as to issue an address to the great army of the outs, condoling with them. He calls upon them as comrades in adversity, brethren of the sorehead persuasion, to be soothed and comforted; to rely on it, the world is not all a dreary waste; republics not specially ungrateful; the country not going to the demnition bowwows, although they have not been provided with offices." See what it is to be a philosopher! -A well known Washington beau, rejoicing

as every one supposed in the undimmed lustre of natural chevelure, has been brought to grief by the refusal of the Episcopal Bishop of New Jersey to lay confirming hands on his aristocratic caput. It seems the bishop discovered, n some way or other, that the brilliant beau was not altogether a work of nature, and particularly the hair on his head, which was found to be a gorgeous wig. According to the rules of the Episcopal Church a bishop cannot lay his hands on an artificial headpiece. It must be all natural "the capillary substance," or he cannot rightfully perform the confirmation. The worst part of the story is that the aforesaid beau was engaged to be married to a young and beautiful lady, who, in consequence of the Episcopal veto on wige, now refuses to become the wedded bride. What a calamity for the beau! At one blow he loses his reputation and his lady love

The London papers are highly pleased MY, No. 74 West Baltimore-street, Baltimore, Md. with Mr. Motley's appointment to the Er mission. The Times says: "His reputation as a distinguished man of letters, no less than his diplomatic position, will insure him a hearty welcome in this country; nor is there my type of minister whom we would receive nore gladly than the historian and the scholar. Mr. Motley, however, would be the first to admit that in him we must recognize one who has decided opinions on the matters in dispute between us and the Americans. Whatever may pe his social or his historical prepossession, he is, as far as actual politics are concerned, a thorough representative of the Northern Republicanism. We may expect to find in Mr. Metley an earnest and uncomproming supporter of the opinions which are said to be dominant among his countrymen." "Few Americans are so well known," says the Daily News, and none has warmer personal friends among our literary men." The Telegraph does not assume to express any opinion regarding Mr. Motley's diplomatic abilities; "but, during his tenure-of-office, Americans will assuredly have no cause to complain that their country is not represented worthily. To high character, distinguished manners, and large experience of oreign lauds, Mr. Motley adds a literary reputation of the first order."

AG HOW OFTEN DO YOU HEAR THE complaint from mother and father that their son or laughter is not well; that they have no appetite; that they feel languid; that their head aches; that they are growing thin and feeble, and that they have no life or energy left? That they are low-spirited, nd perfectly incapacitated to participate in any leasures, or perform any mental or physical duty. And the question is often asked, what shall I do for them? or, what shall I give them? Our answer is, let them try PLANTATION BITTERS moderately three times a day, and our word for it they will re-

MAGNOLIA WATER .- Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. April 20

ATTO CONSUMPTIVES .- THE ADVER-FISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is auxious to make known to his fallow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the pre-

scription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitas, &c. The object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

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Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburg, Kings County, New York. February's

ERRORS OF YOUTH,-A GENTLE-MAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Becay, and all the effects of youthful in-discretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direc-tions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertis-er's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect in do so by addressing, in perfect JOHN B. OGDER, No. 42 Cedar-street, New York.

PHAYS FOR YOUNG MEN .-- ON THE Errors and abuses incident to Youth and Early Man-hood, with the humane view of treatment and cure, cent by mail free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. Juneral Motices.

The Relatives, Friends and Acmaintances of Mr. and Mrs. ALEXANDER H. MAZYCK, Sr., and of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of the former at St. Luke's Church, Charlotte-street, at half-past Twelve o'clock THIS DAY. April 28

AT The Officers and Members of the South Carolina Society are invited to attend the Funeral Obsequies of the late ALEXANDER H. MAZYCK, at St. Luke's Church, THIS DAY, at half past Twelve o'clock. F. LANCE.

ATThe Members of the Charleston Liprary Society are requested to attend the funeral services of ALEXANDER H. MAZYCK, Sr., Faq., ormer Librarian, at St. Luke's Church To-Day, at

half-past Twelve o'clock.

Librarian Charleston Library Society

Special Motices.

OFFICE FOR DEPOSIT OF SAVINGS SOUTH CAROLINA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company will RECEIVE DEPOSITS on and after 1st May, under the Rules, which may be had at the Office, No. 19 Broad-street. For the present the hours for receiving deposits will be from Nine A. M. to Twelve M. Should the business warrant the opening of an office at some more central point, and at more convenient hours for the industrial classes, provision will be made accordingly. THOS. R. WARING,

ATTENTION! FIREMEN OF

OHARLESTON .- Received in Stock, expressly for the parade, as follows: BLACK CASSIMERE PANTS......\$3 00 to \$3 50 White Linen Pants...... 2 50 to 3 00 French Calf Boots..... 5 00 to 6 00

April 23

White Gloves, assorted.

White and Red Flannel Shirts, &c., &c. B. FOLEY. No. 85 Market-street.

AGA CARD FROM MR. GEORGE H. GRU-BER .- To My FRIENDS: It is with extreme regret that I announce to my friends and patrons that cir cumstances beyond my control compelled me to dis-TER & Co., No. 236 King-street. In making this announcement I beg to tender my sincere thanks for their liberal patronage and support, and trust that in my new position they will extend the same liberality. My limited capital, together with losses of the past three years, impaired my credit to such an extent that it was difficult to keep up a supply of goods without paying exorbitant prices, and I was fast losing my health, business and friends. In this extremity I appealed to Messrs WM. S. CORWIN & CO., and the liberality which so characterizes that firm was at once extended to me, and I am now enabled to offer better inducements. Their extensive capital and experience permits them to offer a finer class of goods at about the prices I had to pay, particularly in Teas, Champagnes, Clarets, Brandies, &c. The combined effor's of myself and former partner, Mr. JAMES S. MARTIN, will be to please you, and we respectfully solicit a continuance of your patronage; and we pledge ourselves to give our personal and prompt attention to such thanking you for past favors and indulgencies, I remain your obedient servant,

GEO. H. GRUBER, Care of WM. S. CORWIN & Co., No. 275 Eing-street, Between Wentworth and Beaufain,

wfm6 And opposite Hasel-street. AG PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. NEW COURSE OF LECTURES. as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the sub Maturity and Old Age ; Manhood generally reviewed ; the Cause of Indigestion ; Flatulence and Ner yous Diseases accounted for ; Marriage Philosophically Considered, &c. These Lectures will be forwarded on receipt of four stamps, by addressing secretary Baltimore Museum of Anato

CFFICE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. FIREFROOF BUILDING, CHARLESTON, S. C., APRIL 19. 1869.-LICENSES TO RETAIL SPIRIT DOUS LIQUORS IN THE COUNTY .- All persons quired by the act of the General Assembly, are called upon to Jo so forthwith, or the penalty attached for

All who neglect to take out their Licenses on the let May proximo, will be considered defaulters, and vill be dealt with accordingly. By order of the Board. F. C. MILLER,

11

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, APRIL 4TH, 1869.—Notice is hereby given that the INTER-EST COUPONS, payable on the first day of July next. will be paid on presentation at the proper offices upon a rebate of interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum in gold.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, (Signed) April 20 tuthes Secretary of the Treasury. TORN D. ALEXANDER.

ACCOUNTANT. NOTARY PUBLIC AND GENERAL AGENT. No. 16 Broad-street.

RESPECTFULLY SOLICITS BUSINESS IN AD-JUSTING ACCOUNTS of Merchants and others, and in WRITING UP AND POSTING their BOOKS. either in part or whole, &c.

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Between King and Archdale. Gents' Coats, Vests, Pants and Hats DYED, SCOUR-ED and PRESSED; also Blankets and Carpets Cleaned and Washed with greatest dispatch.

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WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE, SALE AND SHIPMENT (to Foreign and Domestic Ports) of COTTON, RICE, LUMBER AND NAVAL STORES. ATLANTIC WHARF, Charleston, S. C. B.IWILLIS..... A. B. CHISOLM

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High rates and dispatch given.
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Good rates and dispatch given.
Apply to
H. F. BAKER & CO.,
April 19
No. 20 Cumberland street,

EXCURSIONS AROUND THE HARBOR. THE FINE, FAST SAILING AND COMFORTABLY appointed Yachf FLEANCE
will resume her trips to historic points in
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Wharf daily at Ten A. M. and Four P. M.
For Passage apply to
December 18

THOMAS YOUNG,
Captain, on board,

FOR NEW YORK.

REGULAR LINE EVERY WEDNESDAY, PASSAGE \$20.

THE STEAMSHIP BARAGOSSA, Captain C. lyner, will leave Vanderhorst's where on Wednesdar,
April 28, 1869, at 8 o'clock A. M.
April 23

RAVENEL & CO., Agents.

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THE FIRST CLASS IRON SCREW
Steamship MARMORA, R. M. Row
INSON Commander, is now ready
to receive Freight for the above port,
to sail on or about 5th of May.
For Freight engagements, apply to
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TO AND FROM BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON CITY, WILMINGTON,
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THE FAVORITE AND SWIFT
Steamship FALCON, Jesse D. Horsey Commander, will sail for Baltimore on Friday, 23d April, at
3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 1, Union
Wharves.

Heavy freights taken at very low rates—to Philadelphia, Rice 50c per fierce; Rosin 30c per package.
For Freight or passage, apply to
COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,
April 21 3 Union Wharves.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE. FOR NEW YORK.

CABIN PASSAGE \$200.

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These STEAMSHIPS have handsome and comy accommodations for passengers, and their ables are supplied with all the delicacies of the New fork and Charleston markets.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
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April 5

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STEAMERS OF THE ABOVE
line leave Pier No. 42, North River, as

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en Sunday, then the Saturday preceding).

Departure of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with
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Steamahip JaPan leaves San Francisco for China and Japan May 4, 1869.

No California steamers touch at Havana, but go direct from New York to Aspinwall.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.

Medicine and attendance free.

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March 12 lyr F. R. BABY, Agent. ONLY TWO AND A HALF HOURS AT SEA.

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THE STEAMER PHOT BOY, CAPTAIN FREE PECE, will leave Accommodation What overy Monnay and Thursday Monne.

INC.

TAIN FREE PECE, will leave Accommodation What overy Monnay and THURSDAY MORNE.

THE STEAMER PHOT BOY, CAPTHURSDAY MORNE AT MORNE AT MORNE.

The Steamer FANNIE, Captain ADAIR, will leave Charleston every WEIDERSDAY MONNING, at 8 o'clock touching at Edisto, Chisolin's Landing, Beaufort and Hilton Head; returning, leave Savannah every THURSDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., touching at the above landings.

will touch at Blufton on the second WEDNESDAY For Freight or Passage apply to
JOHN FERGUSON April 3 Accome

April 3

Accommodation Wharf.

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THE FIRST-CASS STEAMENTY, will sall from Charleston every Tweeday Feening, at Eight o'clock, for the above points.

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Ouncoing with the Central Esliroad at Esvannament for Mobile and New Orleans, and with the Florida Ealiroad at Fernandina for Cedar Keys, at which point steamers connect with New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Key West and Havana.

Through Bills Lading given for Freight to Mobile, Pensacola and New Orleans.

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All freight payable on the wharf.

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N. B.—No extra charge for Mesis and Stantis November 21 Janen Coods, Etc.

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I thank my patrons for past favors, and carnest solicit a continuance of the same.

F. von SANTEN,

No. 229 King-street, two doors above Market.

April 5

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